

## TWO NEW SPECIES AND THREE NEW RECORD SPECIES OF HEMITHYRSOCERA SAUSSURE (BLATTARIA, BLATTELLIDAE) FROM CHINA

CHE Yan-Li<sup>1</sup>, ZHANG Yan-Ning<sup>2</sup>, WANG Zong-Qing<sup>1\*</sup>

1. College of Plant Protection, Southwest University (SWU), Chongqing 400716, China

2. Institute of Plant Protection, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS), Beijing 100094, China

**Abstract** This paper deals with five species of the genus *Hemithyrsocera* Saussure from China. *Hemithyrsocera bifurcata* Che, sp. nov. and *Hemithyrsocera multicuspidata* Wang, sp. nov. are described as new to science, and *H. macifera* (Roth), *H. marginalis* (Hanitsch), *H. fulmeki* Hanitsch are newly recorded for China. A key to all species from China, based on males, is provided.

**Key words** Blattaria, Blattellidae, *Hemithyrsocera*, new species, China.

### 1 Introduction

The blattellid genus *Hemithyrsocera* was erected by Saussure in 1893. Princis (1971) listed 15 species worldwide. Roth (1985a, 1985b) transferred 31 species from *Parasymphloe* Hebard to *Hemithyrsocera*. Roth (1995) synonymized *Parasymphloe* Hebard, *Aristiger* Hebard with *Hemithyrsocera*; described 8 species and transferred 11 species from *Parasymphloe* Hebard to *Hemithyrsocera*. *Hemithyrsocera* and its closely related genus *Symphlocodes* Hebard were placed in Blattellinae by Roth (1995), which were previously in Ectobiidae. Up to now, a total of 65 species have been reported worldwide.

After examining specimens deposited in College of Plant Protection, Southwest University (SWU), Chongqing, two new species are described from China, and three known species are found from China. The type specimens are kept in the Insect Collection of Southwest University (SWU) and the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (IZCAS).

#### *Hemithyrsocera* Saussure, 1893

*Hemithyrsocera* Saussure, 1893: 57. Type species: *Blatta palliata* Fabricius, 1798.

*Mopserina* Princis, 1950: 218, synonymized by Princis, 1971: 1124. Type species: *Thyrsocera communis* Brunner, 1893.

*Pluniger* Hebard, 1929: 22, synonymized by Princis, 1971: 1123. Type species: *Thyrsocera histrio* Burmeister, 1838.

*Parasymphloe* Hebard, 1929: 69, synonymized by Roth, 1995: 962. Type species: *Parasymphloe sumatrana* Hebard, 1929.

*Aristiger* Hebard, 1940: 139, synonymized by Roth, 1995: 962. Type species: *Thyrsocera histrio* Burmeister, 1838.

### 2 Generic Diagnosis (Partly based on Roth (1995))

Head with interocular space distinctly less than distance between antennal sockets. Tegmina and hind wings fully developed extending well beyond end of

abdomen. Tegmen with a forked radial vein, discoidal veins longitudinal. Hind wing with radial vein forked, cubitus vein with 1, 2, rarely 3 complete, and without or with 1 incomplete branch, apical triangle developed and curled when at rest. Pronotum nearly elliptical and flattened, concealing head and mesonotum. Fore femur Type A<sub>2</sub> or A<sub>3</sub>; pulvilli on 4 proximal tarsomeres, tarsal claws symmetrical and simple, arolia present. First abdominal tergum unspecialized; seventh abdominal tergum specialized, with medial depressed region, some species also with one lateral lobe on each side.

**Male genitalia.** Supraanal plate symmetrical and most species with a subcercal (intercercal) process ventrally near the base of each cercus. Subgenital plate strongly asymmetrical, hind margin with various shaped processes bearing long spines; styli represented by 1 or 2 large processes, right stylus sometimes presents as a small cylindrical process. Male genitalia with hooklike phallomere on left side and median phallomere often with a slender rod or filament arising near or beyond the middle.

**Distribution.** Oriental Region.

Key to species of *Hemithyrsocera* from China (male)

1. Pronotal disk black, incompletely surrounded by broad pale brown border (Fig. 41), cubitus vein of hind wing with 1 incomplete branch (Fig. 42) ..... *H. multicuspidata* Wang, sp. nov.  
Pronotal disk brown, completely or incompletely surrounded by broad pale yellowish border, cubitus vein of hind wing without incomplete branch ..... 2
2. Supraanal plate trigonal, hind margin strongly produced, intercercal processes long, robust rods, knobbed and spines apically (Fig. 28) ..... *H. macifera*  
Supraanal plate semicircular, hind margin rounded or not, intercercal processes simple with apex acute ..... 3
3. Right and left paraprocts strongly dissimilar, right one with curved process as Fig. 4, left one nearly trigonal ..... *H. vittata*  
Right and left paraprocts dissimilar, simple ..... 4

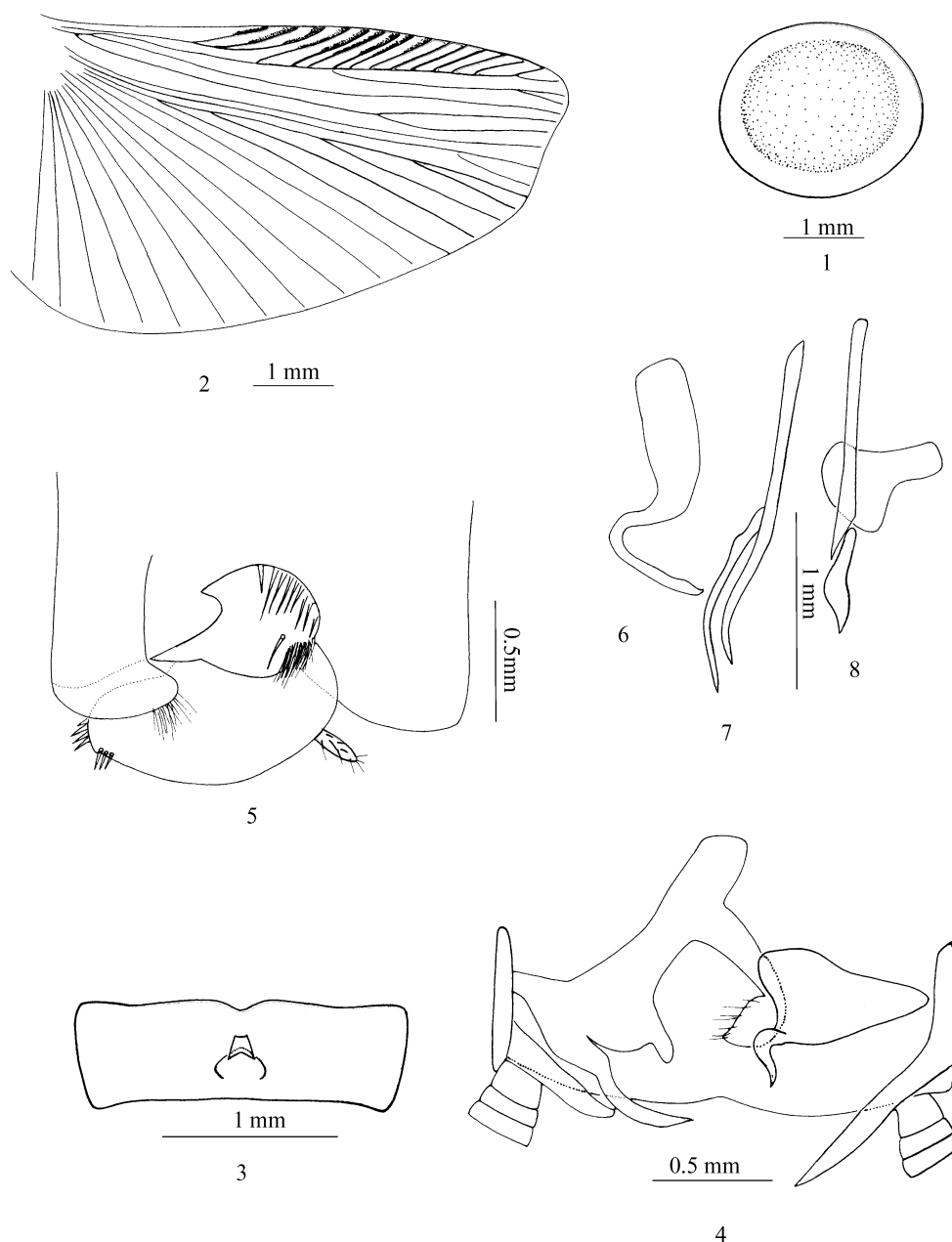
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\* Corresponding author, E-mail: wangzongqing@yahoo.com

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4. Subgenital plate with four finger-like processes directed caudad (Fig. 13)  
 ..... *H. fulmeki*  
 Not as above ..... 5
5. Subgenital plate with setose lobe and basally bulbous spine in right corner,  
 left side with large densely setose lobe, margin between right and left lobes

excavated (Fig. 21) ..... *H. marginalis*  
 Subgenital plate strongly asymmetrical, hind margin deeply excised and  
 uneven, basolaterally on left side protruding into one large lobe, one  
 huge, irregular and apically acute process protruding into mid of hind  
 margin (Fig. 37) ..... *H. bifurcata* Che, sp. nov.



Figs. 1-8. *Hemithysocera vittata* (Brunner, 1865). 1. Pronotum. 2. Hind wing. 3. Seventh abdominal tergum. 4. Supraanal plate and paraprocts, ventral view. 5. Subgenital plate, dorsal view. 6. Left phallomere. 7. Median phallomere. 8. Right phallomere.

### *Hemithysocera vittata* (Brunner, 1865) (Figs. 1-8)

*Thysocera vittata* Brunner, 1865: 119.

*Hemithysocera vittata*, Princis, 1971: 1125.

*Ellipsidium laterale* Walker, 1868: 213, synonymized by Princis, 1971: 1126.

*Thysocera communis* Brunner, 1893: 23, synonymized by Princis, 1971: 1126.

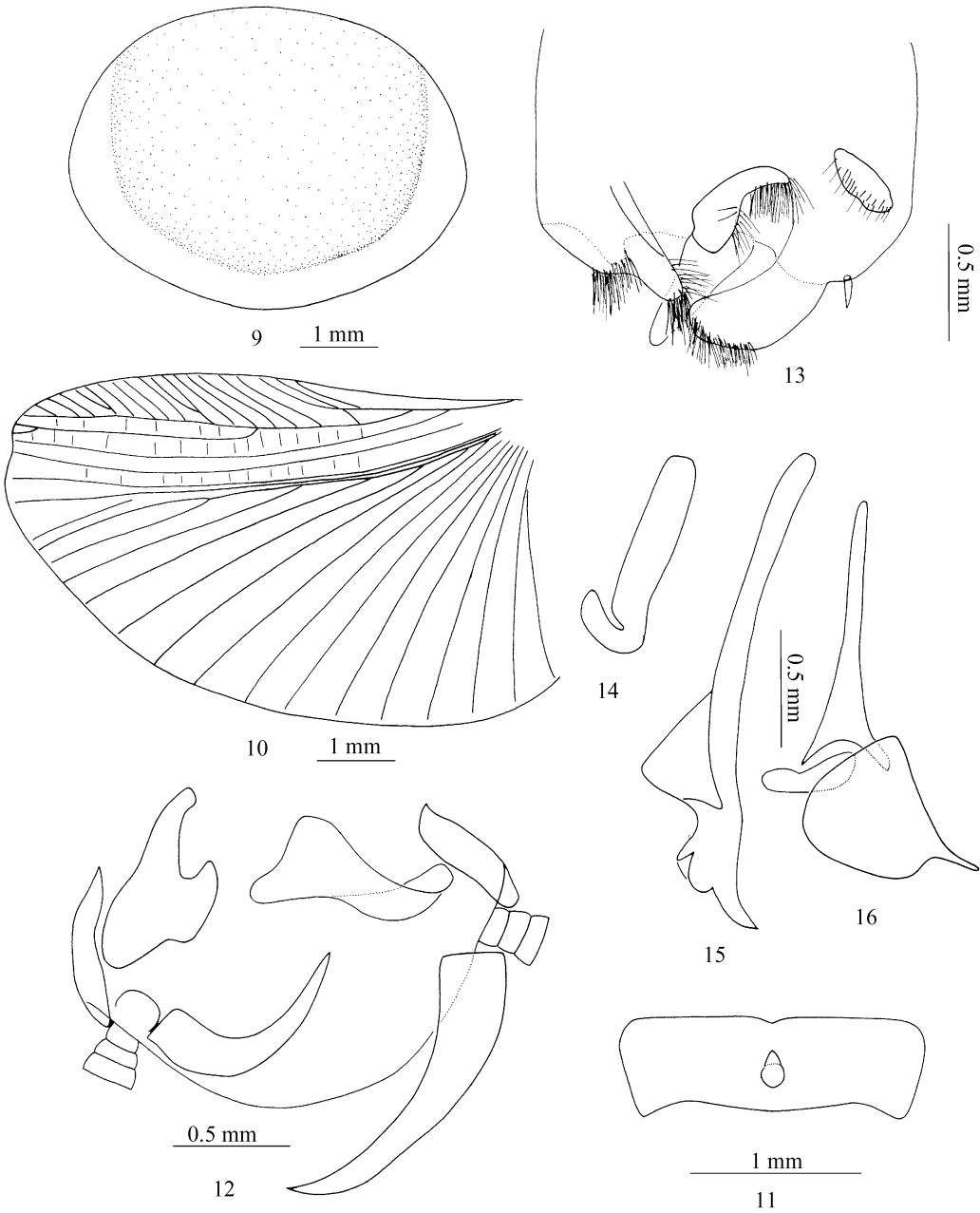
Pronotum length  $\times$  width: 2.8-3.2 mm  $\times$  3.5-3.8 mm, tegmen: 10.2-11.4 mm, body length (including

tegmen): 12.5-13.5 mm.

Specimens examined. 6, 4, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong, 25 June 1958, coll. ZHANG Yi-Ran; 4, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong, Xiaomengyang, 24 Aug. 1958, coll. ZHANG Yi-Ran; 3, 4, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Menghai, Menghun, 12 June 1958, coll. ZHANG Yi-Ran; 2, Yunnan,

Xishuangbanna , Jinghong , Xiaomengyang , 27 Aug. 1958 , coll. MENG Xu-Wu ; 19 , 5 , Yunnan , Xishuangbanna , Jinghong , 25 July 1958 , coll. MENG Xu-Wu ; 1 , Yunnan , Xishuangbanna , Menghai , Menghun , 28 May 1958 , coll. MENG Xu-Wu ; 2 , 1 , Yunnan , Xishuangbanna , Menghai , Menghun , 18 May 1958 , coll. ZHENG Le-Yi ; 1 , 1 , Yunnan , Xishuangbanna , Jinghong , Damenglong , 4 Aug. 1958 , coll. ZHENG Le-Yi ; 1 , Yunnan , Xishuangbanna , Jinghong , 25 June 1958 , coll. ZHENG Le-Yi ; 6 , 1 , Yunnan , Xishuangbanna , Menghai , Meng a , 20 May 1958 , coll. PU Fu-Ji ; 1 ,

Yunnan , Xishuangbanna , Menghai , Mengzhe , 1 200 m , 21 June 1958 , coll. WANG Shu-Yong ; 1 , Yunnan , Xishuangbanna , Menghai , 1 200-1 600 m , 1 July 1958 , coll. WANG Shu-Yong ; 1 , Yunnan , Xishuangbanna , Menghai , Menghun , 1 200-1 400 m , 20 May 1958 , coll. HONG Chun-Pei ; 1 , Fujian , Wuyi Mountain , 27 June 1982 , coll. JIANG Fan ; 1 , Fujian , Wuyi Mountain , 27 June 1982 , coll. ZHANG Ke-Chi ; 1 , Guizhou , Libo , Maolan , 25 May 1998 , coll. SONG Qiong-Zhang ; 1 , Guizhou , Libo , Maolan , Xiaoqikong , 30 May 1998 , coll. SONG Qiong-Zhang ; 1 , Guizhou , Wangmo , 5 June 1982 ,



Figs 9-16. *Hemithysocera fulmeki* Hanitsch, 1932. 9. Pronotum. 10. Hind wing. 11. Seventh abdominal tergum. 12. Supraanal plate and paraprocts, ventral view. 13. Subgenital plate, dorsal view. 14. Left phallomere. 15. Median phallomere. 16. Right phallomere.

coll. FENG Ping-Zhang (SWU and IZCAS).

Distribution. China (Yunnan, Fujian, Guizhou); Thailand, Burma.

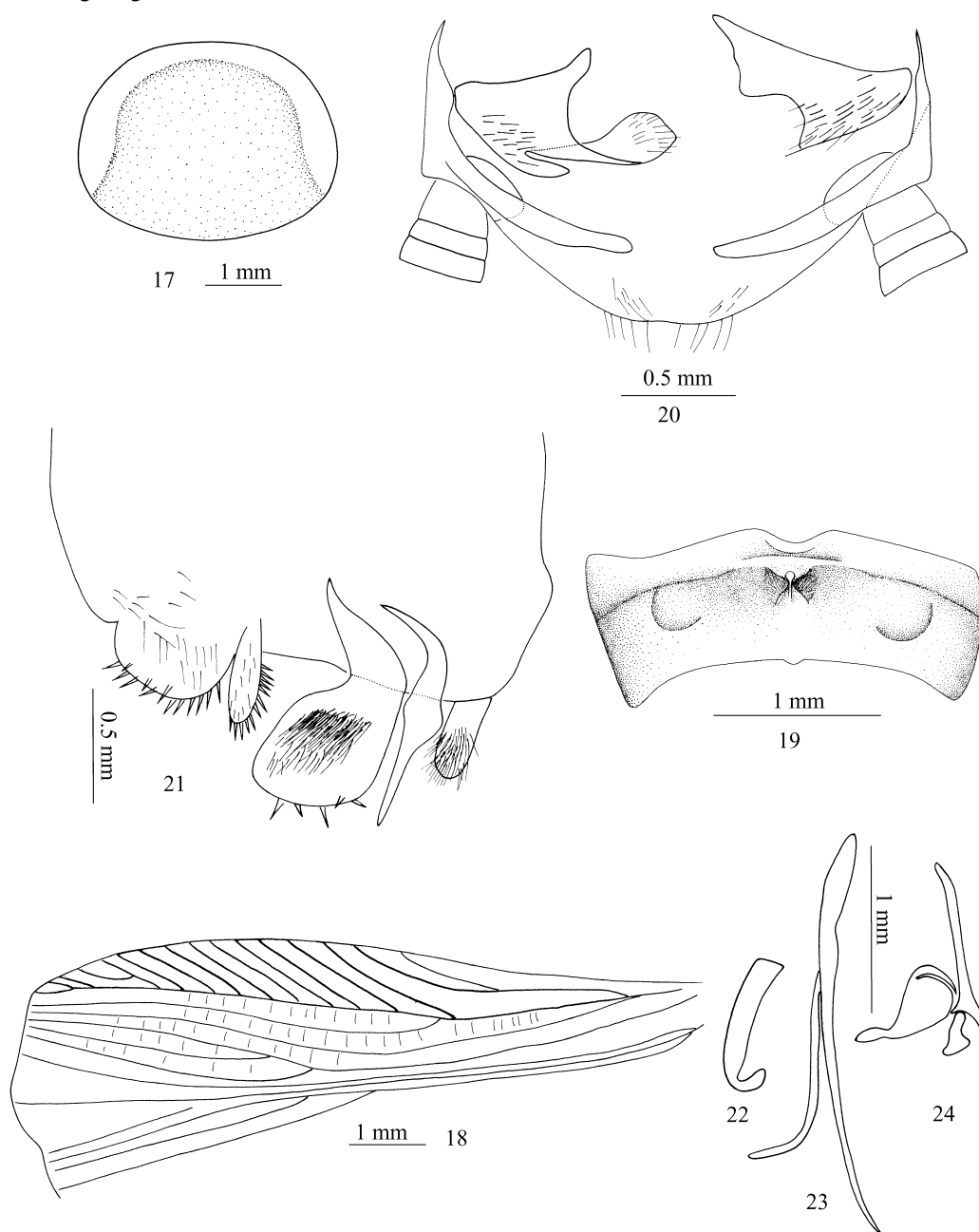
*Hemithysocera fulmeki* Hanitsch, 1932 New record to China (Figs. 9-16)

*Hemithysocera fulmeki* Hanitsch, 1932: 1; Roth, 1995: 967.

Pronotum length  $\times$  width: 2.2-2.6 mm  $\times$  3.0-3.5 mm, tegmen: 9.5-10.3 mm, body length (including tegmen): 11.5-13.2 mm.

Specimens examined. 3, 5, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong, 650 m, 15 June 1958, coll.

MENG Xu-Wu; 6, 1, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Mengla, 620-650 m, 19 June 1958, coll. ZHANG Yi-Ran; 1, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong, Xiaomengyang, 850 m, 14 June 1957, coll. WANG Shu-Yong; 1, 1, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong, Damenglong, 650 m, 11 July 1958, coll. HONG Chun-Pei; 1, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Yiwu, 800 m, 3 July 1958, coll. WANG Shu-Yong; 1, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong, Xiaomengyang, 850 m, 8 Sep. 1958, coll. ZHANG Yi-Ran; 1, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Menghai,



Figs. 17-24. *Hemithysocera marginalis* (Hanitsch, 1933). 17. Pronotum. 18. Hind wing (vannal region damaged). 19. Seventh abdominal tergum. 20. Supraanal plate and paraprocts, ventral view. 21. Subgenital plate, dorsal view. 22. Left phallomere. 23. Median phallomere. 24. Right phallomere.

Menghun , 750 m , 5 June 1958 , coll. ZHANG Yi-Ran ; 11 , 4 , Yunnan , Xishuangbanna , Menghai , Menghun , 750 m , 30 June 1958 , coll. MENG Xu-Wu ; 1 , Yunnan , Xishuangbanna , Menghai , Menghun , 750 m , 12 June 1958 , coll. ZHANG Yi-Ran ; 1 , Yunnan , Xishuangbanna , Menghai , Menghun , 750 m , 15 June 1958 , coll. ZHENG Le-Yi ; 1 , Yunnan , Xishuangbanna , Jinghong , Damenglong , 650 m , 5 June 1958 , coll. HONG Chun-Pei ; 1 , Yunnan , Xishuangbanna , Jinghong , Damenglong , 650 m , 9 July 1958 , coll. MENG Xu-Wu (SWU and IZCAS).

Distribution. China (Yunnan , Fujian) ; Thailand , Indonesia.

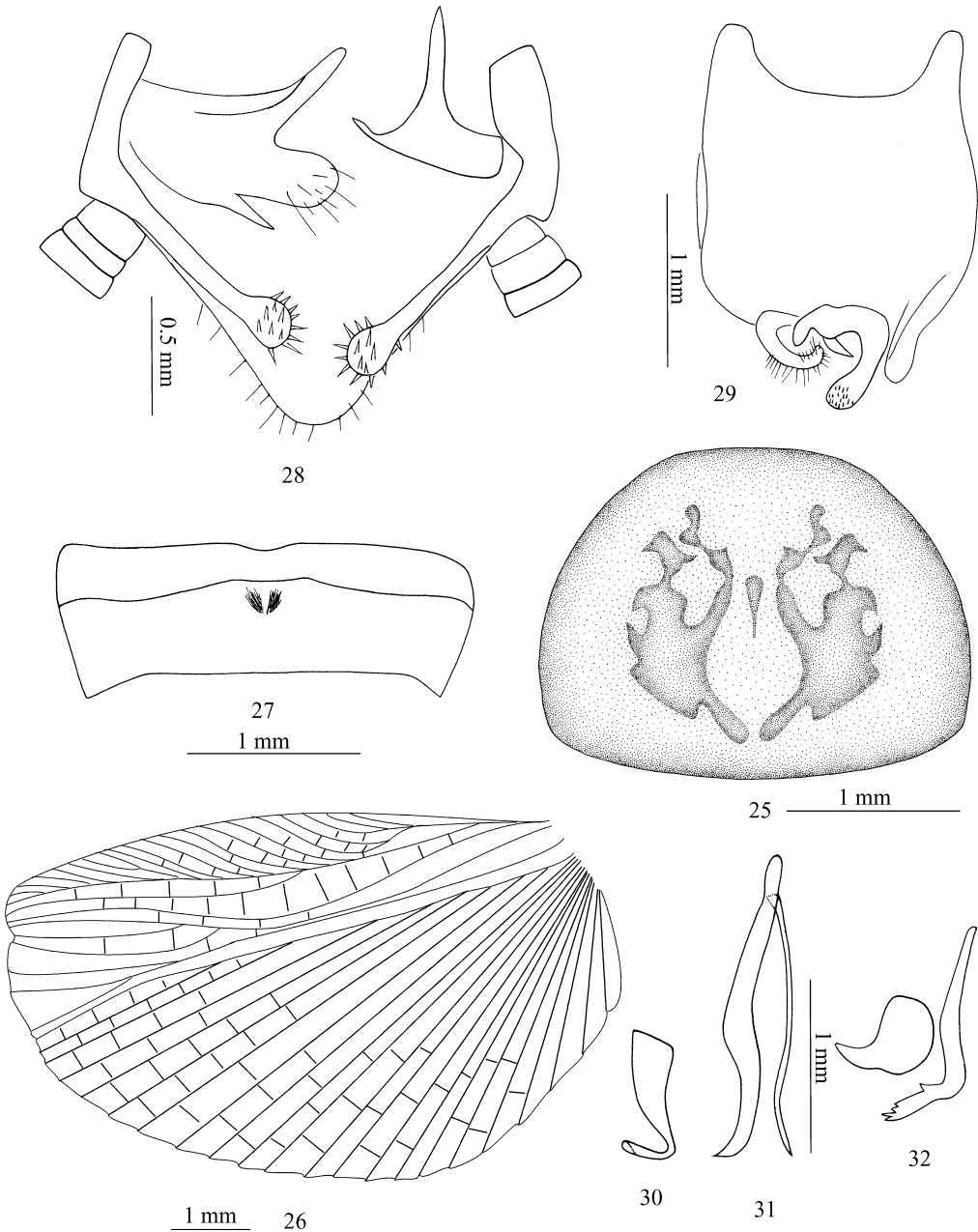
*Hemithysocera marginalis* ( Hanitsch , 1933)      New record to China (Figs. 17-24)

*Parasymploe marginalis* Hanitsch , 1933 : 310.

*Hemithysocera marginalis* Roth , 1995 : 988.

Pronotum length  $\times$  width : 3.2-3.8 mm  $\times$  4.5-5.0 mm , tegmen : 14.2-16.2 mm , body length (including tegmen) : 17.2-19.5 mm.

Specimens examined. 1 , Yunnan , Xishuangbanna , Jinghong , 900 m , 27 May 1958 , coll. ZHANG Yi-Ran ; 1 , Yunnan , Xishuangbanna , Jinghong , 650 m , 7 July 1958 , coll. MENG Xu-Wu ; 1 , Yunnan , Xishuangbanna , Jinghong , Damenglong , 650m , 9 June 1958 , coll. HONG Chun-Pei ; 1 ,



Figs 25-32. *Hemithysocera macifera* (Roth , 1985). 25. Pronotum. 26. Hind wing. 27. Seventh abdominal tergum. 28. Supraanal plate and paraprocts , ventral view. 29. Subgenital plate , dorsal view. 30. Left phallomere. 31. Median phallomere. 32. Right phallomere.

Yunnan, Lincang, 29 June 1980, coll. HU Fa-An; 2, Guangdong, Boluo, Xiangshui, 31 May 1965, coll. LUO Yu-Liang; 1, Guangdong, Boluo, Xiangshui, 4 June 1965, coll. LUO Yu-Liang (SWU and IZCAS). Distribution. China (Yunnan, Guangdong); Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia.

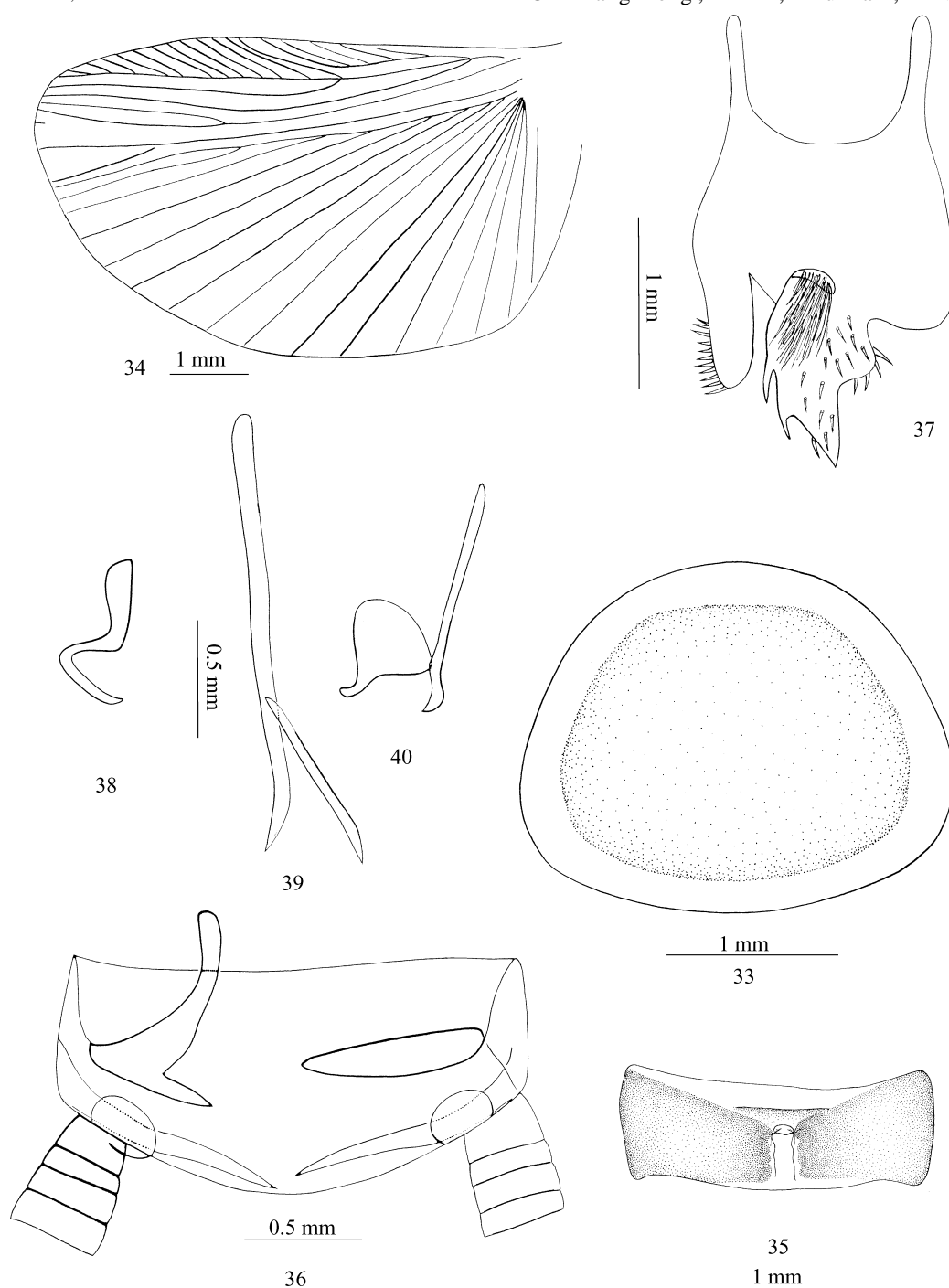
*Hemithysocera macifera* (Roth, 1985) New record to China (Figs. 25-32)

*Parasymploce macifera* Roth, 1985b: 524.

*Hemithysocera macifera*, Roth, 1995: 962.

Pronotum length  $\times$  width: 3.2-3.8 mm  $\times$  4.0-5.0 mm, tegmen: 15.2-15.5 mm, body length (including tegmen): 18.2-19.0 mm.

Specimens examined. 1, 1, Yunnan, Simao, 4 July 2004, coll. WANG Zong-Qing; 1, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Mengla, 16 July 2004, coll. WANG Zong-Qing; 1, Yunnan, Simao, 6 July 2004, coll. XU Xiang-Rong; 1, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna,



Figs. 33-40. *Hemithysocera bifurcata* Che, sp. nov. 33. Pronotum. 34. Hind wing. 35. Seventh abdominal tergum. 36. Supraanal plate and paraprocts, ventral view. 37. Subgenital plate, dorsal view. 38. Left phallomere. 39. Median phallomere. 40. Right phallomere.

Mengla, Menglun, 13 July 2004, coll. ZHANG Yan-Ning; 1, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Menghai, Menga, 1050-1080 m, 8 July 1958, coll. PU Fu-Ji; 1, Guangxi, Fangcheng, Baxiang, 550 m, 4 June 2000, coll. LI Wen-Zhu; 1, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Menghai, 1200-1600 m, 24 July 1958, coll. WANG Shu-Yong (SWU and IZCAS).

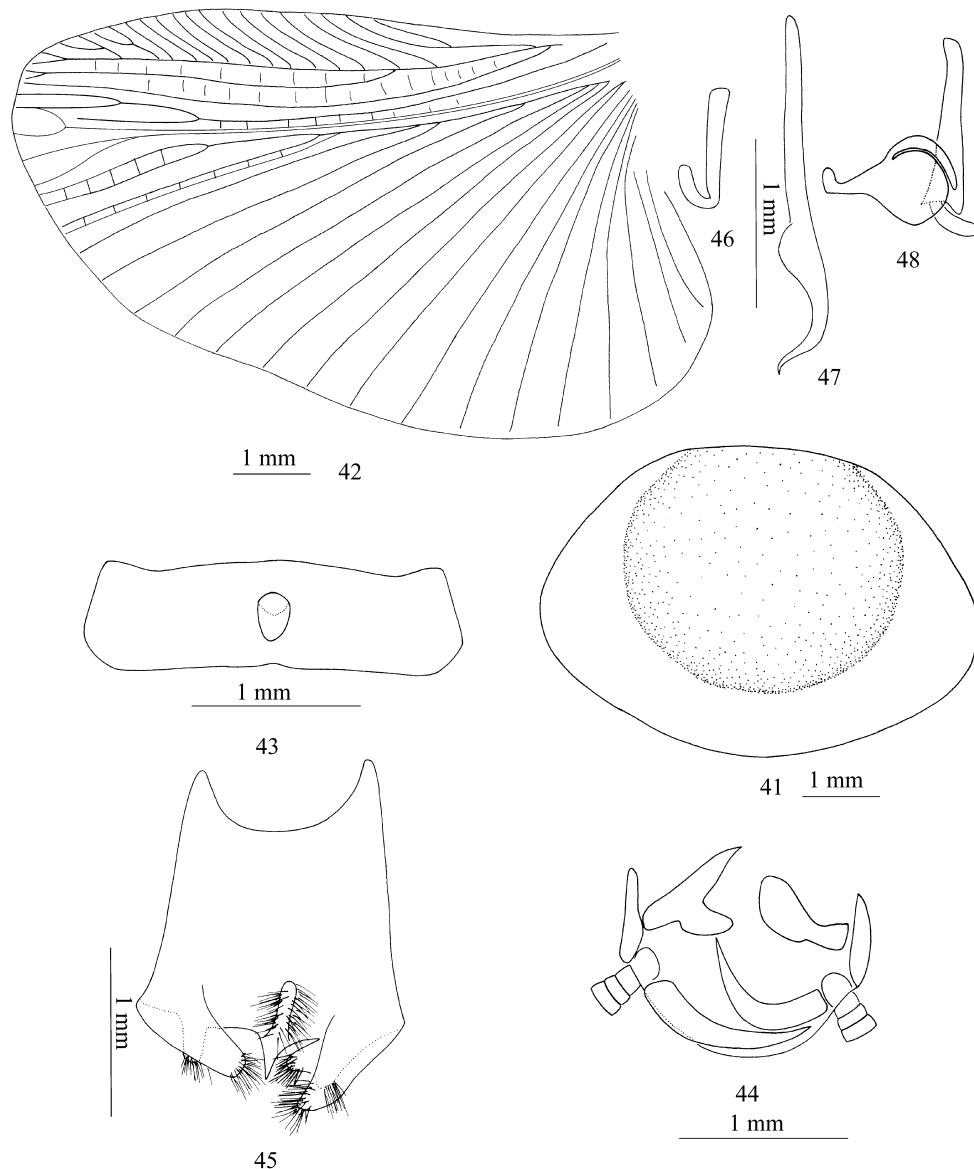
Distribution. China (Yunnan, Guangxi);

Thailand, Vietnam.

*Hemithysocera bifurcata* Che, sp. nov. (Figs. 33-40, 49)

Description. Pronotum length  $\times$  width: 3.0-3.2 mm  $\times$  3.8-4.0 mm, tegmen: 18.5-19.0 mm, body length (including tegmen): 21.5-22.0 mm.

Head reddish brown (Fig. 49). Occiput region pale



Figs. 41-48. *Hemithysocera multispinata* Wang, sp. nov. 41. Pronotum. 42. Hind wing. 43. Seventh abdominal tergum. 44. Supraanal plate and paraprocts, ventral view. 45. Subgenital plate, dorsal view. 46. Left phallomere. 47. Median phallomere. 48. Right phallomere.

yellow. Pronotum dark brown, completely surrounded by pale yellow border (Fig. 33). Tegmina reddish brown, subcostal zone yellowish. Hind wings darkly infuscated, subcostal zone pale yellowish. Legs yellowish brown. Abdominal terga yellowish brown, terminal segments darker.

The fourth and fifth maxillary palpomeres about

same length, both less than the third segment. Hind wing with narrow costal area, costal vein clubbed or thickened distad, median vein simple; cubitus vein with 1 complete branch; apical triangle large (Fig. 34). Front femur Type A<sub>3</sub>, tarsal claws symmetrical without minute teeth on the ventral margins. Seventh abdominal tergum with small, depressed, nonsetose and nearly oval region

without lateral lobes (Fig. 35).

Male genitalia. Supraanal plate with hind margin rounded, right and left intercercal processes similar, short, with apex acute; right and left paraprocts dissimilar, left one simple and right one with one bifurcated plate (Fig. 36). Subgenital plate strongly asymmetrical (Fig. 37), hind margin deeply excised and uneven, basolaterally on left side protruding into one large lobe, whose exterior side with 11 large spines and apex obtuse; one huge, irregular and apically acute process protruding into mid of hind margin, one group of long setae arising on the basal and many small spines suffusing on dorsal surface of this process (Fig. 37). Genitalia as in Figs. 38-40: hook with sclerotized portion very small and without preapical incision (Fig. 38); median phallomere elongated, one short and slender accessory median phallomere originating near distal portion, both apices acute (Fig. 39); right phallomere composed of two dark sclerites, one long and the other nearly rounded (Fig. 40).

Holotype, China, Hainan, Jianfeng Mountain, 29 July 1983, coll. LUO Tian-Ya. Paratypes, 1, Hainan, Jianfeng Mountain, 15 Sep. 1981, coll. GU Mao-Bing; 1, Hainan, Jianfeng Mountain, 7 Aug. 1981, coll. LIU Yuan-Fu; 1, Hainan, Jianfeng Mountain, 2 Sep. 1982, coll. LIANG Cheng-Feng (SWU).

Remarks. The new species resembles *Hemithysocera vittata* (Brunner, 1865) and *Hemithysocera fascicula* (Roth, 1985), but can be easily differentiated by male genitalia: 1) supraanal plate with hind margin rounded, right and left intercercal processes similar, short, with apex acute; 2) subgenital plate strongly asymmetrical, hind margin deeply excised and uneven, basolaterally on left side protruding into one large lobe, one huge, irregular and apically acute process protruding into mid of hind margin, one group of long setae arising on the basal and many small spines suffusing on dorsal surface of this process; 3) median phallomere elongated, one short and slender accessory median phallomere originating near distal portion, both apices acute.

Etymology. The specific name is derived from the Latin word "bifurcatus", referring to the distal portion of median phallomere bifurcated.

Distribution. China (Hainan).

*Hemithysocera multicuspidata* Wang, sp. nov. (Figs. 41-48, 50)

Description. Pronotum length  $\times$  width: 3.0  $\times$  4.0 mm, tegmen: 12.5-13.0 mm, body length (including tegmen): 14.5-15.0 mm.

Head black (Fig. 50). Occiput region pale yellow; clypeus yellowish brown; maxillary palpi black. Pronotum dark, posterior and lateral border yellow (Fig. 41). Tegmina reddish brown, subcostal zone yellowish.

Hind wings darkly infuscated, subcostal zone pale yellowish. Legs black. Abdominal terga black.

The fourth and fifth maxillary palpomeres about same length, both less than the third segment. Hind wing with narrow costal area, costal vein clubbed or thickened distad, median vein simple and weakly curved; cubitus vein curved, with 1 complete branch and 1 incomplete branch, apical triangle large (Fig. 42). Front femur Type A<sub>3</sub>, tarsal claws symmetrical without minute teeth on the ventral margins. Seventh abdominal tergum with small, depressed nonsetose white region without lateral lobes (Fig. 43).

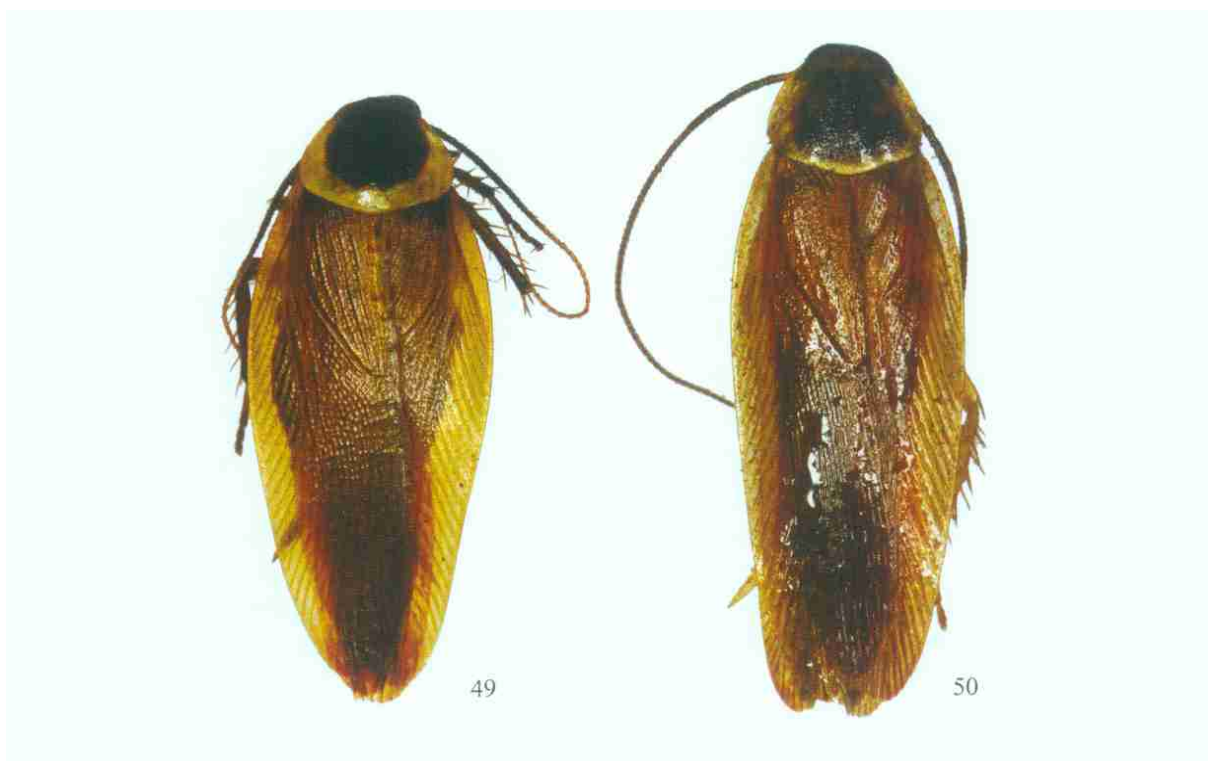
Male genitalia. Supraanal plate with hind margin convex (Fig. 44), right and left intercercal processes similar and large, with apex acute; right and left paraprocts dissimilar and small (Fig. 44), left one simple and chunky, right one bifurcated and apices acute. Subgenital plate obviously asymmetrical (Fig. 45), hind margin with five finger-like processes directed caudad, the mid tapering and produced into a large spine, apex of the other four with setae all; left dorsal one curved right tapering, bifurcated and smooth, left ventral one smooth; right dorsal one tapering, smooth and obtuse, right ventral one expanded and smooth, whose posteriorlateral margin with a small style. Hind margin medially with a large fingerlike process directed cephalad, long setae scattered on it (Fig. 45). Genitalia as in Figs. 46-48: hook with sclerotized portion very small and without incision (Fig. 46); median phallomere stout, near distal portion clubbed, curved and terminal sharpened (Fig. 47); right phallomere consisted of two dark sclerites, a long and subrounded plates (Fig. 48).

Holotype, China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong, Xiaomengyang, 850 m, 7 Sep. 1958, coll. ZHANG Yi-Ran. Paratypes: 4, 2, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Menghai, Mengzhe, 1 200 m, 30 Aug. 1958, coll. PU Fu-Ji; 1, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Menghai, Mengzhe, 620-650 m, 13 July 1958, coll. ZHANG Yi-Ran; 2, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong, Xiaomengyang, 850 m, 1 Sep. 1958, coll. MENG Xu-Wu; 1, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Jinghong, Xiaomengyang, 850 m, 8 Oct. 1958, coll. WANG Shu-Yong; 1, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Mengla, Kongming Mountain, 850 m, 20 Sep. 1957, coll. WANG Shu-Yong (SWLL and IZCAS).

Remarks. The new species is similar to *Hemithysocera fulmeki* Hanitsch, 1932, but can be distinguished by the following characters: 1) cubitus vein of hind wing with 1 incomplete branch; 2) median phallomere stout, near distal portion clubbed, curved and terminal sharpened; 3) subgenital plate complex, with 5 processes directed caudad.

Etymology. The name is derived from Latin, multicuspidatus, referring to subgenital plate with lots of processes.





Figs. 49-50. Adults of *Hemithysocera*. 49. *Hemithysocera bifurcata* Che, sp. nov. (holotype), dorsal view. 50. *Hemithysocera multicuspidata* Wang, sp. nov. (holotype), dorsal view.

Distribution. China (Yunnan).

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## 中国拟截尾蠊属二新种和三新纪录种（蜚蠊目，姬蠊科）

车艳丽<sup>1</sup> 张燕宁<sup>2</sup> 王宗庆<sup>1\*</sup>

1. 西南大学植物保护学院 重庆北碚 400716

2. 中国农业科学院植物保护研究所 北京 100094

**摘要** 记述中国拟截尾蠊属 *Hemithysocera* Saussure 2 新种和 3 新纪录种：二叉拟截尾蠊 *Hemithysocera bifurcata* Che, sp. nov., 多突拟截尾蠊 *Hemithysocera multicuspidata* Wang, sp. nov., 缘拟截尾蠊 *H. marginalis* (Hanitsch) (中国新纪录种, 国内分布：云南, 广东), 刺突拟截尾蠊 *H. macifera* (Roth) (中国新纪录种, 国内分布：云南, 广西) 和福拟截尾蠊 *H. fulmeki* Hanitsch (中国新纪录种, 国内分布：福建, 云南)。文中给出了所有中国种类的检索表。模式标本保存在西南大学标本室和中国科学院动物研究所。

**1 福拟截尾蠊** *Hemithysocera fulmeki* Hanitsch, 1932 中国新纪录

前胸背板长  $\times$  宽 2.2 ~ 2.6 mm  $\times$  3.0 ~ 3.5 mm; 前翅长

9.5 ~ 10.3 mm; 体连翅长 11.5 ~ 13.2 mm。

**鉴别特征** 体红褐色。前胸背板中域及前缘黑色，两侧及后缘黄白色。雄虫第 1 背板不特化；第 7 背板特化，中部具 1 隆起。雄性外生殖器肛上板后缘半圆形，肛侧板片状，稍有不同，尾须间突起弯曲，右侧突起较大，端部均尖锐。下生殖板不对称，两侧缘向后伸出，后缘中部具 1 突起，端部具长刚毛，尾刺着生在右侧突起近基部。钩状阳茎位于下生殖板左侧，钩状部分粗短，无端前缺刻；中阳茎粗壮，近端部具片状骨片，端部二分叉、尖锐，左分支稍弯曲；右阳茎由大小不同的 2 个不规则骨片和 1 个细长骨片组成，大骨片具短的细柄。

**2 缘拟截尾蠊** *Hemithysocera marginalis* (Hanitsch, 1933) 中

\*通讯作者。

### 国新纪录

前胸背板长  $\times$  宽 3.2 ~ 3.8 mm  $\times$  4.5 ~ 5.0 mm, 前翅长 14.2 ~ 16.2 mm, 体连翅长 17.2 ~ 19.5 mm。

**鉴别特征** 体棕色。前胸背板中域及前缘黑色, 两侧具淡黄色斑纹。雄虫第1背板不特化; 第7背板特化, 中部具1隆起。雄性外生殖器肛上板对称, 后缘半圆形, 肛侧板片状、相似, 尾须间突起短小。下生殖板后缘稍斜截, 左侧2个及右侧近中部1个突起边缘均具小刺, 右侧具1刺状突起, 指状尾刺着生在刺状突左侧。钩状阳茎位于下生殖板左侧, 端部短粗无缺刻; 中阳茎基部粗壮, 近中部分叉, 右分支端部尖锐; 右阳茎由大小不同的2个不规则骨片和1个细长骨片组成, 大骨片一端尖锐。

### 3 刺突拟截尾蠊 *Hemithysocera macifera* (Roth, 1985) 中国新纪录

前胸背板长  $\times$  宽 3.2 ~ 3.8 mm  $\times$  4.0 ~ 5.0 mm, 前翅长 15.2 ~ 15.5 mm, 体连翅长 18.2 ~ 19.0 mm。

**鉴别特征** 体黄褐色。前胸背板黄褐色, 中域近后缘具2块黑褐色不规则斑纹。雄虫第1背板不特化; 第7背板特化, 中部具1毛簇。雄性外生殖器肛上板对称, 后缘近三角形, 尾须间突起端部球形密布小刺, 沿肛上板两侧缘延伸, 不达末端。下生殖板后缘左侧斜截, 右侧向后延伸, 中部具1弯曲突起, 1个小尾刺着生与其基部。钩状阳茎位于下生殖板左侧, 端部细长; 中阳茎近基部分叉, 近端部弯曲, 一分支较粗壮, 另一分支纤细, 端部尖锐; 右阳茎由1个不规则的骨片和1个细长、端部弯曲且具齿的骨片组成。

### 4 二叉拟截尾蠊, 新种 *Hemithysocera bifurcata* Che, sp. nov.

前胸背板长  $\times$  宽 3.0 ~ 3.2 mm  $\times$  3.8 ~ 4.0 mm, 前翅长 18.5 ~ 19.0 mm, 体连翅长 21.5 ~ 22.0 mm。

**关键词** 蜚蠊目, 姬蠊科, 拟截尾蠊属, 新种, 中国.

**中图分类号** Q969.252.1

本种外部形态与黄缘拟截尾蠊 *H. vittata* (Brunner, 1865), 丛刺拟截尾蠊 *H. fasciata* (Roth, 1985) 相似, 但外生殖器特征存在较大差异: 1) 肛上板后缘圆, 左右尾须间突起相似, 短小, 端部尖锐; 2) 下生殖板极不对称, 后缘深缺刻, 左侧基侧部伸出1大突起; 后缘中部具1大的, 形态不规则, 端部尖锐的突起, 表面布满小刺, 基部着生刺状长毛; 3) 中阳茎长, 附属物短, 细长, 源于中阳茎的近端部, 二者的端部尖锐。

**正模** , 海南尖峰岭, 1983-07-29, 罗天涯采。副模: 1 , 海南尖峰岭, 1981-09-15, 顾茂彬采; 1 , 海南尖峰岭, 1981-08-07, 刘元福采; 1 , 海南尖峰岭, 1982-09-02, 梁承丰采。

### 5 多突拟截尾蠊, 新种 *Hemithysocera multicuspidata* Wang, sp. nov.

前胸背板长  $\times$  宽 3 mm  $\times$  4 mm, 前翅长 12.5 ~ 13 mm, 体连翅长 14.5 ~ 15.0 mm。

本种和福拟截尾蠊 *Hemithysocera fulmeki* Hanitsch, 1932 相似, 但可由以下特征区分: 1) 后翅的肘脉具1不完全分支; 2) 中阳茎稍粗, 近端部膨大, 弯曲, 端部尖锐; 3) 下生殖板复杂, 后缘具5个指向尾部的突起。

**正模** , 云南西双版纳景洪小勐养, 850 m, 1958-09-07, 张毅然采。副模: 4 , 2 , 云南西双版纳勐海勐遮, 1200 m, 1958-08-30, 蒲富基采; 1 , 云南西双版纳勐海勐遮, 620-650 m, 1958-06-13, 张毅然采; 2 , 云南西双版纳景洪小勐养, 850 m, 1958-09-01, 孟绪武采; 1 , 云南西双版纳景洪小勐养, 850 m, 1958-10-08, 王书永采; 1 , 云南西双版纳勐腊孔明山, 850 m, 1957-09-20, 王书永采。